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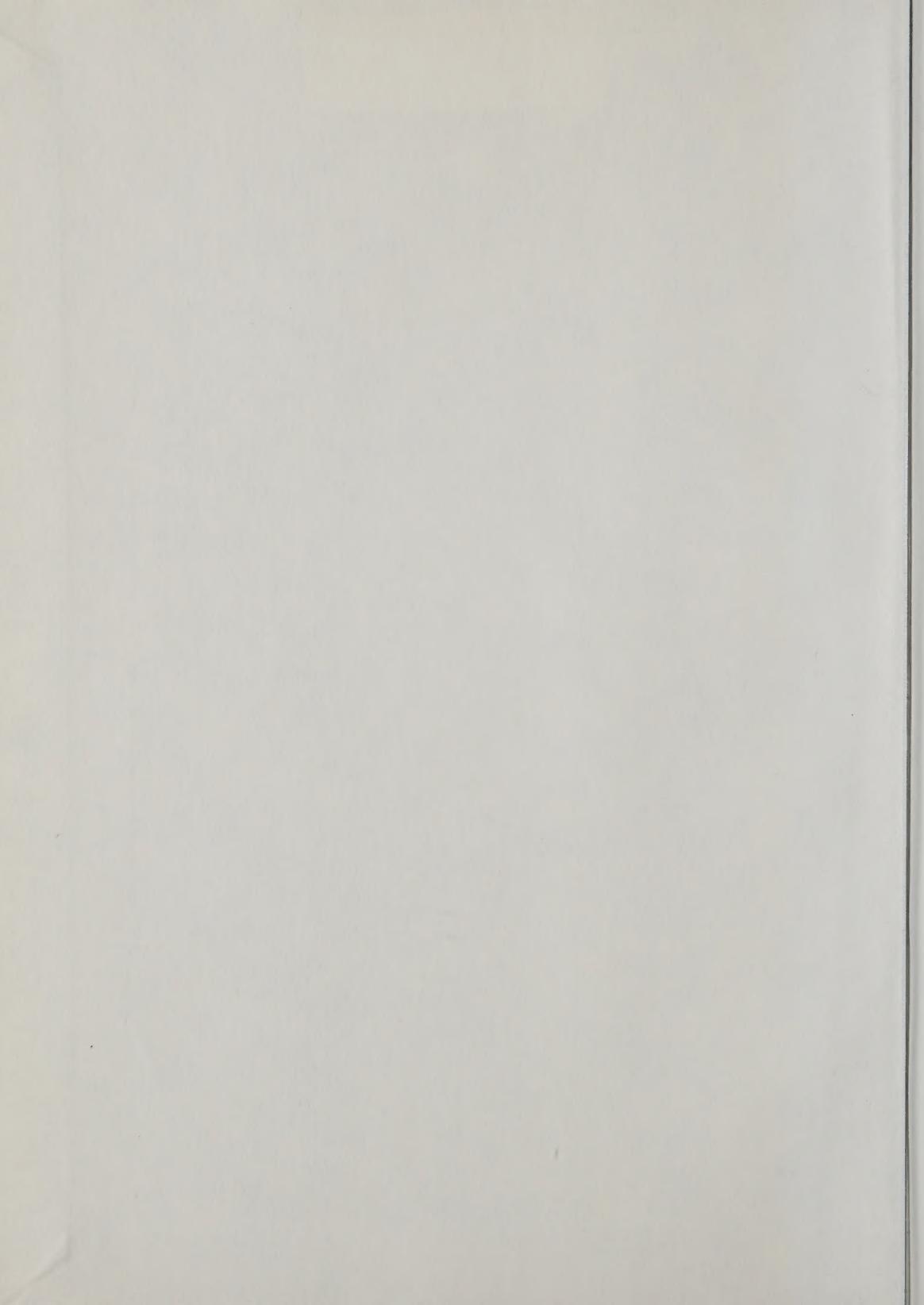
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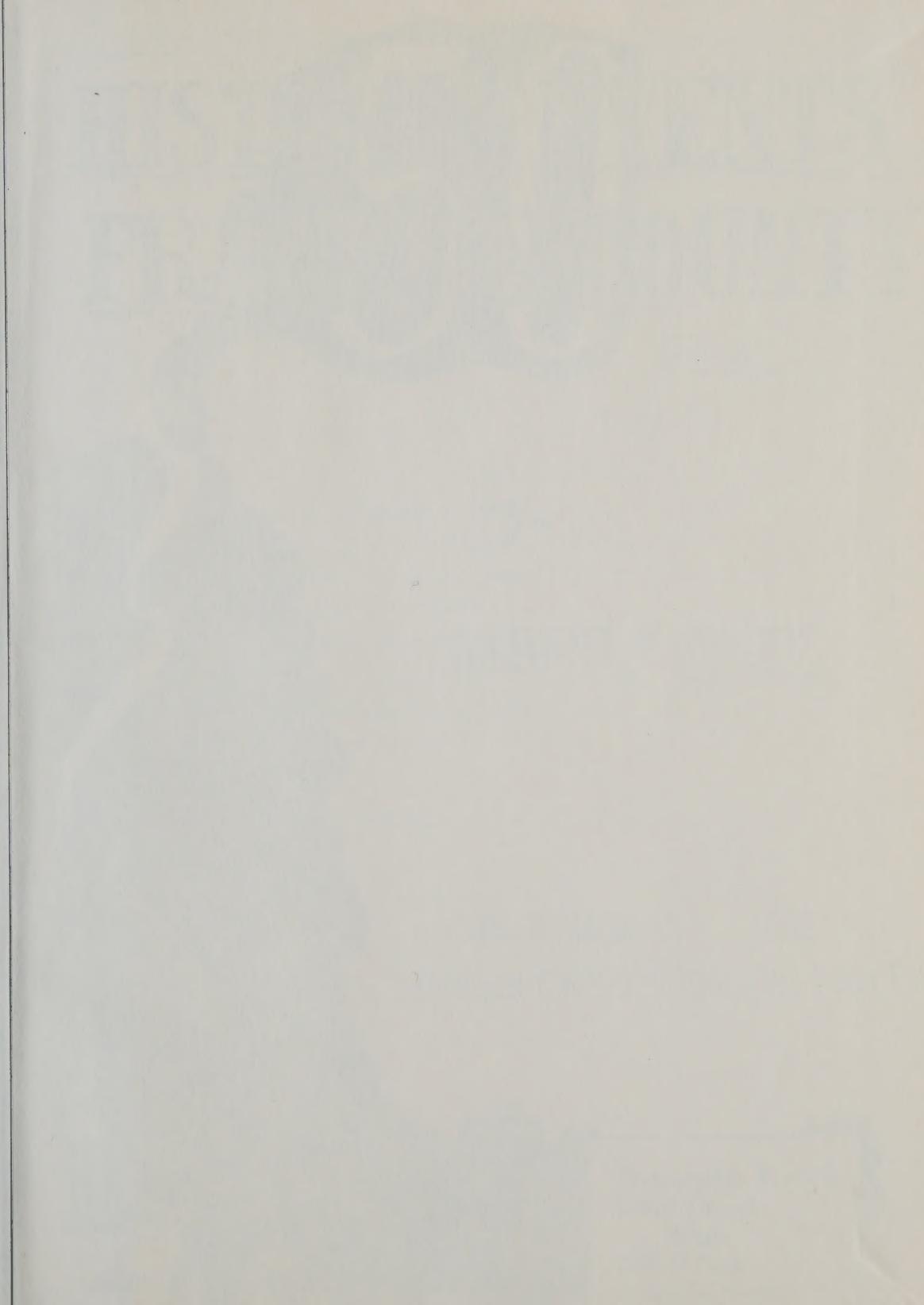
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HISTORIC EVENTS in FRANKLIN COUNTY

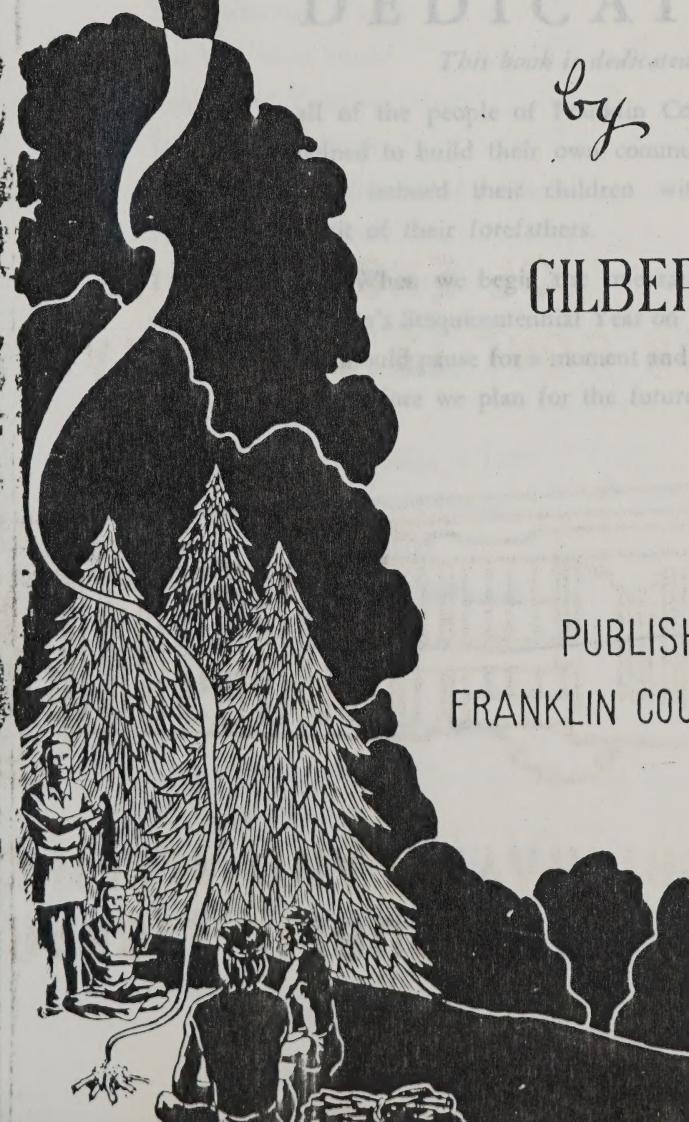
Ohio

DEDICATION

This book dedicated to

all of the people of Franklin County who have
come here to build their own communities and who
have instilled their children with the pioneer
spirit of their forefathers.

By GILBERT F. DODDS



PUBLISHED 1952
FRANKLIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE VINE OF LIFE
BY THE BAPTIC FLOW

BY JAMES DUNN

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THE BAPTIC FLOW

1912506

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to

all of the people of Franklin County who have helped to build their own communities and who have imbued their children with the pioneer spirit of their forefathers.

When we begin the celebration of Franklin County's Sesquicentennial Year on January 1, 1953, we should pause for a moment and reflect upon the past before we plan for the future.

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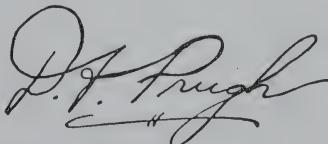
After a special meeting of the Society's editorial committee last year, it was decided that 1) the next October Annual should be dedicated to the forth-coming Sesquicentennial of Franklin County with a theme befitting the celebration and that 2) the Annual should therefore be devoted to important historic events that have occurred in the county over the past 150 years.

The editors realized at the time that it would be impossible to pack a complete digest of all important events into the Annual. But, after conferences with our director of research, Mr. Gilbert F. Dodds, it was decided that an attempt would be made to write about as many of the historical highlights as would fit into the fifty pages allotted to our special publication. Many of the events selected are those that the editors feel have contributed much to the growth of Franklin County and that have also played important roles in the progressive reforms of the great State of Ohio.

The reader will find that accounts of the early settlers and of other important events are brief. But it should be pointed out that this booklet is intended to be principally an informative guide that will serve both the student and casual reader who desires a general review of the past history of the county. The bibliography has been included for those who wish to pursue the events for details.

It is the hope of the author, Mr. Dodds, and of all associated with the preparation of this booklet that the past history recounted herein will achieve two objectives: 1) to make us aware of the sacrifices made by our pioneer forefathers and to honor them. 2) to make us thankful for the freedom we enjoy today and guard that freedom for this and future generations.

The twin Sesquicentennial Year of Franklin County and Ohio is certainly one to celebrate in every sense of the word. But it is also a year in which we should pause and reflect upon our past mistakes. Surely the children of this generation should not be confronted with a pessimistic view of the future. Instead they should be imbued with the courage of the pioneer and with a realistic philosophy of life that will help make them better citizens for a better world. We owe at least this much to these youngsters who will eventually replace us.



Secretary-Curator.

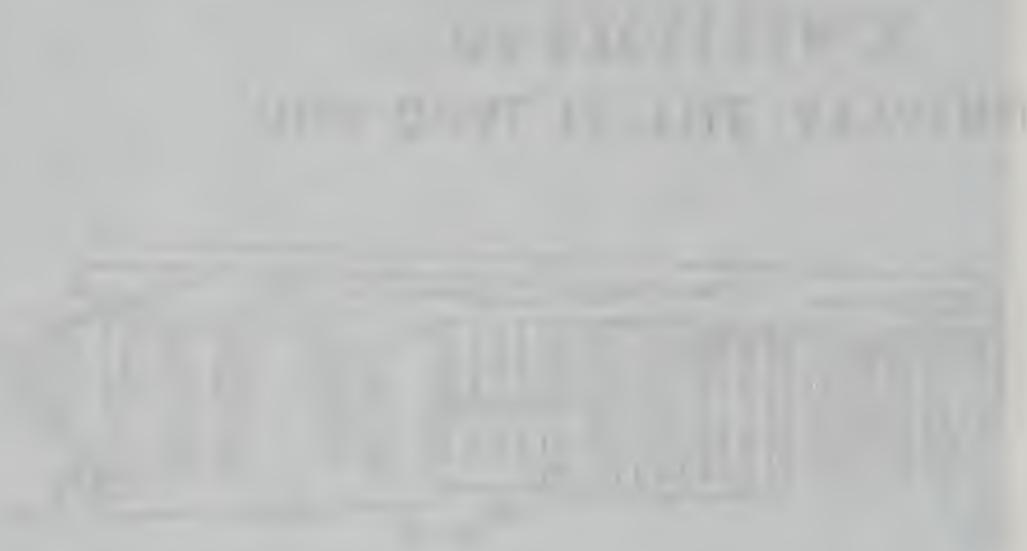
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CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS AT FORKS OF SCIOTO

1. Shawnee Indian village, Salt Lick town, established before 1762.
2. Trading post, established by Pennsylvania colonial traders, attacked in May, 1763, during Pontiac's uprising of that year. All the traders killed and goods to the amount of 6480 pounds confiscated by the Indians.
3. Trading relations not reestablished until after Colonel Henry Bouquet's treaty with the Indians at the Forks of the Muskingum in October, 1764.
4. Sometime before 1774 the Salt Lick town became a Mingo village.
5. Salt Lick town captured and destroyed by Colonel William Crawford, October 19, 1774, during Lord Dunmore's War. Town never completely rebuilt.
6. Captain James Wood, messenger from Virginia to Ohio country Indians, stopped at Salt Lick town July 30, 1775.
7. John Edwards', formerly a soldier in Dunmore's War, later employed by Pennsylvania traders, murdered by Snip, a Wyandot Indian, Sept. 5, 1775, while resting at Salt Lick town.
8. Richard Butler, a messenger from the Continental Congress to the Ohio Country Indians, stopped over night at Salt Lick town, Sept. 8, 1775. A hunter's cabin was the only building standing.
9. Alexander Lowrey, a prosperous Pennsylvania trader, frequently made trips from the Forks of the Scioto to Fort Detroit until 1783.
10. Lucas Sullivant surveyed at Forks of Scioto in 1797.
11. Lucas Sullivant started an infant settlement in 1797. Later he was driven out by floods.
12. Absalom Martin and party of surveyors arrived at Forks of Scioto in winter of 1797 to survey government lands between Scioto and Muskingum rivers.
13. Franklinton was permanently settled in June of 1799.
14. Franklin County organized as a separate political unit on April 30, 1803.



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THE FORKS OF THE SCIOTO IN THE TIME OF PONTIAC'S UPRISING



History is rich in incidents which occurred at or near the confluence of the Whetstone (now named Olentangy) and Scioto rivers. The most remote of any trading post under colonial influence prior to 1762 was a Shawnee village named Salt Lick which was located at the Forks of the Scioto. At that time colonial traders from Pennsylvania had a trading post established there.

For a century and a half, France and England had been rivals for the possession of the Ohio Valley. Military posts had been established by both powers along the southern shore of Lake Erie and on the banks of the Ohio. But by 1760 most of these posts had passed into the hands of

Pontiac—Great Ottawa Chief the English. In every wigwam and village of the Ohio tribesmen there was a deeprooted hatred for the English. The French had freely supplied the Indians with weapons, clothing, provisions and fire water. The French were their friends.

Under Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, these smouldering fires burst forth, after he had formed a strong confederacy of most of the nations. The onslaught was to be in May of 1763 when the tribes were to rise simultaneously and attack the posts closest to them. Belts from the Shawnees reached Salt Lick and at the appointed time all the white traders were murdered and their goods to a large amount confiscated.

During the attack, Matthew McCrea, one owner of the post was killed, while the other partner, Patrick Allison, was not present, escaped. Goods to the amount of 6480 pounds were confiscated.

This was another in a series of continued disasters to the white men and another victory for the tribesmen in their 'course of blood' through the Ohio Valley. But Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit held out and the flag of St. George soon floated again over the Salt Lick town.

THE FACULTY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
ANNOUNCES THE APPOINTMENT OF

THE FORKS OF THE SCIOTO IN THE REVOLUTION

While the gigantic plot of Pontiac and his associate chiefs was at its height, the Treaty of Peace between France and England was signed at Paris, February 10, 1763. By this pact, France yielded all of her claim to territory in the Ohio Valley to England. In October 1764 Colonel Henry Bouquet, with an army of fifteen hundred men left Fort Pitt and, taking the Indian trail westward, bravely entered the Ohio wilderness which no army had ever before sought to penetrate.



The savages were overawed and readily appeared at Bouquet's last camp, made October 25, near the present site of Coshocton and sued for peace. Pontiac's confederacy was then at an end and traders were soon wending their ways with pack horses loaded with goods for the Salt Lick town.

In October 1774, Andrew Montour was at the Salt Lick town and found it inhabited by Mingoes; he soon discovered that they were preparing to escape toward Lake Erie. This he reported to Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, who ordered Colonel William Crawford to march with 240 soldiers to the town and prevent the escape. Their town was captured and burned but most of the Mingoes escaped. The town destroyed was never rebuilt.

Captain James Woods, messenger from Virginia to the Ohio country Indians, stopped at the site of Salt Lick on July 30, 1775. Richard Butler, who was sent as a messenger from the Continental Congress to the Ohio Indians inviting them to attend a treaty at Fort Pitt, remained over night at Salt Lick on September 8, 1775. He slept in a hunter's cabin, the only building that was standing.

The most important incident that occurred at Salt Lick during this period was the murder of John Edwards, a Virginian, by a Wyandot Indian. The murder took place on the afternoon of September 3, 1775, while Edwards was asleep. He was on his way to Sandusky with goods for Brevard and Dodge, traders. The news reached the Wyandots while they were in council with Richard Butler who was inviting them to the treaty at Fort Pitt. Through his diplomacy the matter was adjusted and what seemed to be an act that might lead to war was settled. The Wyandots then sent a large delegation to attend the treaty at Fort Pitt which acted to keep the Ohio Indians at peace with the colonies for the first two years of the American Revolution.

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ARCHAEOLOGY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

The proper study of the history of Franklin County begins with the earliest monuments of man's occupancy of this area. From the study of ancient village sites, enclosures, burial places, artifacts and monuments, archaeologists are able to get a fairly vivid conception of prehistoric times and prehistoric people.

It is evident to the most casual observer that the sites occupied by the group or groups of Mound builders in the region about the Forks of the Scioto were carefully selected and shows the builders to have been a more highly developed people than our historic Indians. The many fine public and private collections of cultural objects are remarkable in revealing the surprising advance the mound builders had made in art. This locality is celebrated for the number of circular, square and octagonal earthworks, but unfortunately many of the monuments have disappeared under the plow and the encroachment of habitations.

In 1848 "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" by Squier and Davis was published by the Smithsonian Institution. Included in this fine work there is a map of a square enclosure, circle and mound, on Whetstone River, one mile west of Worthington. Other earthworks, while now in Delaware County, are owned and being developed by the Metropolitan Parkway Commission of Columbus and Franklin County. The earthworks here are well preserved and will be viewed by hundreds of visitors when the development is completed.

The only mound in the county not privately owned is the Shrum mound which is located on McKinley Avenue near Trabue Road. It is within Campbell Memorial Park. The Society conducted a tour to this and other prehistoric sites in the county a year ago.

SAMUEL SANDUSKY, SR.

One of the pioneers of Franklinton was Samuel Sandusky, Sr., from Kentucky. Following his marriage to Polly Perrin the couple began housekeeping in a log cabin. Mr. Sandusky was a gunsmith by trade, and was one of the best hunters in the entire county. Some of his descendants are still residents of the county.

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FRANKLIN COUNTY GETS THE STATE CAPITAL



This is an early drawing of the new State House. The time elapsed from laying the cornerstone in 1839 to the building's completion was 22 years.

The act creating the State of Ohio and approving its constitution, adopted by the convention of November, 1802, was passed by Congress March 3, 1803. This act designated Chillicothe as the temporary seat of government until such time as the people of the State would elect to establish a permanent capital.

Attempts to secure the permanent seat of government began as early as 1808. The demand culminated in an act, passed February 10, 1810, nominating five commissioners to select a site. Immediately Franklinton, Delaware, Worthington, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Newark, Lancaster, and a number of other towns, began to press their claims. The commissioners met at Franklinton in the spring of 1810, and, after an examination of its location, decided against it. From this place they went to other points, giving the claims of each careful consideration. They finally decided on a tract of upland on the west bank of the Scioto, owned by John and Peter Sells. (The town of Dublin now occupies the site.) This location they recommended in their report, dated at Newark, September 12, 1810; they presented the report to the legislature at Zanesville during the next session. No definite action was taken regarding the report and applicants again appeared before the legislative body. Various offers were again made and considered in due time by the commissioners.

THE GAZETTEER
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA



THE GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

—LAWRENCE C. LEE—

While the various proposals were before the legislature, Lyne Starling, John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin and James Johnston, residents of Franklinton and owners of the land on the east side of the Scioto River, formed a plan and, uniting their interests, came before the legislature with a proposition worthy of consideration.

The plateau owned by these men was situated in the Refugee lands and had been granted as early as 1802, by patents, to John Halstead, Martha Walker, Benjamin Thompson, Seth Harding and James Prince. These men, by their combined interests, offered a town site of nearly twelve hundred acres. The state, through its agent, could select two squares of ten acres each and upon one of these they would erect a State House and on the other a penitentiary. Cost of these buildings was to be not less than fifty thousand dollars and the State House was to be ready by the first Monday of December 1817.

On February 14, 1812, the offer of the associates was accepted by an act of the legislature, locating the capital of Ohio on "the high bank" of the Scioto River opposite Franklinton. Then on February 20, at the suggestion of General Joseph Foos, long a member of the legislature from Franklin County, the Buckeye Capital was named Columbus.

In the spring of 1812 the agent of the State, Joel Wright of Warren County and his assistant, Joseph Vance of Franklin County, had the town laid out at the expense of the proprietors. The first sale of lots was held on June 18, 1812, and numerous buyers were on the grounds ready to select the best sites. Most of them realized that time alone would make their purchases valuable.

ORIGIN OF THE COLUMBUS-PORTSMOUTH TURNPIKE

On March 20, 1851, an act was passed by the Ohio Legislature, incorporating the Cottage Mills (now Shaderville) and Harrisburg Turnpike, to make a turnpike road from the Columbus and Portsmouth turnpike opposite Cottage Mills. This was to intersect the Columbus and Harrisburg pike.

The road was completed in 1852. It was seven and a half miles in length and had but one toll gate on it, which received the first toll in October, 1852, just one hundred years ago this month. The road cost \$13,000 and the contractor was A. Poulson. All of the earnings of the road were applied toward the payment of the debts. The first Board of Directors were S. B. Davis, A. G. Hibbs, Isaac Miller, Levi Strader, and Solomon Boror.

THE CONESTOGA WAGON



When the Cumberland Road stretched into Franklin County in 1832 the Conestoga Wagon became well known to the citizens.

When the Cumberland Road was built into Franklin County in 1832, the Conestoga wagons became the customary carriers of freight.

As early as 1800 these wagons made regular trips between Baltimore, Philadelphia, Lancaster and across the mountains to Pittsburgh. The wagons were first made in the Conestoga Valley in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and were hence named after the valley.

Of all draft vehicles, the Conestoga six-horse wagon acquired the greatest renown because it was large, well made, and durable. It was quite impressive with its vermillion colored wheels, blue body and white homespun top. These wagons were the long-distance overland freight carriers before the coming of the railroad. For a full load, these sturdy vehicles carried from thirty to thirty-five barrels of flour.

Designed for lightness and strength, they were so well constructed that they withstood ruts, stumps, swamps, and steep mountain roads. The bottom curved toward the center, sometimes in both directions, thereby preventing the load from shifting. This gave the body a shiplike design that may have facilitated the fording of streams in the pioneer days.

Dimensions of the Conestoga Wagon: Length, over 14 feet; Wagon bed, 10½ feet; Wheel diameter, 42 inches and 33½ inches.

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THE OLD STATE HOUSE

In the Spring of 1812, the agent of the State, Joel Wright of Warren County and his assistant, Joseph Vance of Franklin County, selected two ten acre sites. One was for the penitentiary and the other was for the Capitol building.

Excavation for the foundation of the State House was begun in 1813 and the building was finished the next year. It was built on the southwest corner of the public square and had entrances on State and High streets. It stood twenty feet from the sidewalks and was two stories high. A square roof ascended to a central balcony from which rose a spire one hundred and six feet from the ground. Within the spire was a large bell which called the General Assembly to order each winter. Around two sides of the balcony was a railed walk from which one could get a distant view of the Scioto River and the village of Franklinton beyond.

The building contained the halls of the Senate and House plus committee rooms for both. Heating of the capitol was by great wood fires which were built in large open hearths.

The old State House was used until Sunday morning, February 1, 1852, when it caught fire and burned to the ground.

GEOLOGY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

When the pioneers first came into what is now Franklin County, they found many round, reddish stones, unlike any they had ever seen before. These proved to be concretionary nodule, usually of limestone or clay ironstone. The pioneers gathered them in quantity and took them to their homes as ornaments, oftentimes lining their walks from the road to the door of the house.

An extract from a booklet written by John H. Klippert gives us a deeper insight into this ornamental rock. He writes: "From the northern boundary of Delaware County until near its junction with the Scioto River, within the city limits of Columbus—a distance of about thirty-five miles—the Olentangy, flowing nearly due south, flowing on the outcrop of the Huron shales;—the left bank being the shale outcrop, and often somewhat precipitous. In this shale bank or outcrop, Septaria abound: the extreme in size of these Septaria range from two inches in diameter or perhaps even less, to more than ten feet in diameter; those from one to two feet in diameter being the most abundant."

There is now scarcely any of these concretionary stones to be found, unless in the possession of a native Franklin countain.

DE MARCHI AND VILLARREAL: HYDROGEN
BONDS IN PROTEINS (1995)

Hydrogen bonds in proteins are important for the maintenance of protein structure and function. They are also important in protein-protein interactions. In this paper, we review the literature on hydrogen bonds in proteins, focusing on the following topics: (1) the definition of hydrogen bonds in proteins; (2) the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins; (3) the role of hydrogen bonds in protein structure and function; (4) the role of hydrogen bonds in protein-protein interactions; and (5) the use of hydrogen bonds in protein engineering.

The distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins is shown in Figure 1. The figure shows the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins as a function of the number of residues. The distribution is approximately exponential, with a mean of about 10 hydrogen bonds per residue. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of proteins having many more hydrogen bonds than the average.

The role of hydrogen bonds in protein structure and function is shown in Figure 2. The figure shows the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins as a function of the number of residues. The distribution is approximately exponential, with a mean of about 10 hydrogen bonds per residue. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of proteins having many more hydrogen bonds than the average.

The role of hydrogen bonds in protein-protein interactions is shown in Figure 3. The figure shows the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins as a function of the number of residues. The distribution is approximately exponential, with a mean of about 10 hydrogen bonds per residue. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of proteins having many more hydrogen bonds than the average.

The use of hydrogen bonds in protein engineering is shown in Figure 4. The figure shows the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins as a function of the number of residues. The distribution is approximately exponential, with a mean of about 10 hydrogen bonds per residue. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of proteins having many more hydrogen bonds than the average.

The distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins is shown in Figure 5. The figure shows the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins as a function of the number of residues. The distribution is approximately exponential, with a mean of about 10 hydrogen bonds per residue. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of proteins having many more hydrogen bonds than the average.

The role of hydrogen bonds in protein structure and function is shown in Figure 6. The figure shows the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins as a function of the number of residues. The distribution is approximately exponential, with a mean of about 10 hydrogen bonds per residue. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of proteins having many more hydrogen bonds than the average.

The role of hydrogen bonds in protein-protein interactions is shown in Figure 7. The figure shows the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins as a function of the number of residues. The distribution is approximately exponential, with a mean of about 10 hydrogen bonds per residue. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of proteins having many more hydrogen bonds than the average.

The use of hydrogen bonds in protein engineering is shown in Figure 8. The figure shows the distribution of hydrogen bonds in proteins as a function of the number of residues. The distribution is approximately exponential, with a mean of about 10 hydrogen bonds per residue. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of proteins having many more hydrogen bonds than the average.

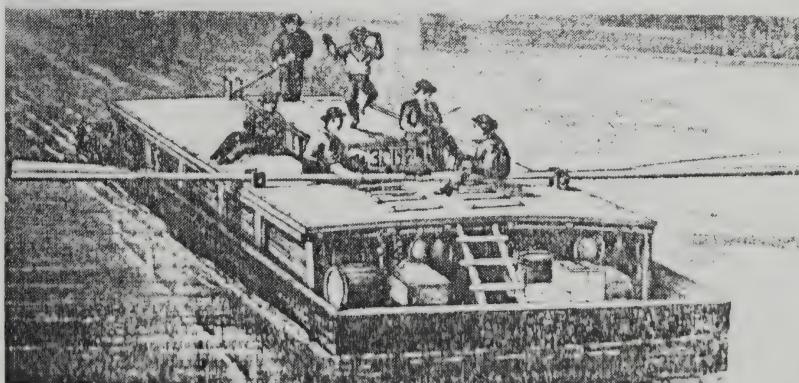
THE NAVIGABLE SCIOTO

In the first advertisement for the sale of lots in the proposed city of Columbus, the future capital of Ohio, the proprietors placed special emphasis on their excellent location as a shipping point. When we remember that these "excellent facilities" consisted of the Scioto River alone, on which flatboats could be launched, we wonder how much the prospective purchaser was impressed when he viewed the site from the standpoint of a shipping center.

The attractive and somewhat overdrawn picture expressed in the advertisement had good effect. Buyers in plenty were on the ground that Thursday June 18, 1812, ready to select the best sites.

However, when a surplus of produce was raised in the county, enterprising farmers and mechanics would convey it down the Scioto into the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans where they found a ready sale.

One of the first men to make such a trip was John Sells of Dublin who, in the spring of 1821, loaded a flat bottomed boat with five hundred barrels of flour, and a quantity of bacon which he intended to take to New Orleans. He waited until March before he started. Enoch Evans went as pilot, Abraham Sells as cook, and John Sells and Moses Davis, as hands. There were many mill dams in the Scioto and it was prophesied by many that the boat would not pass over these dams. The first dam, at Marble Cliff Mills, was easily passed, but there was one just above Franklinton, some seven feet in height, that was feared. A large crowd was gathered at Franklinton to see the boat pass over the dam. By clever maneuvering the dam was passed and loud cheering from both banks testified to the feelings of all on shore. Mr. Sells sold his load at Maysville at a good profit.



Flatboats like the one shown here navigated the Scioto River

GO. MONTANA STATE HIGH SCHOOL
1948-1949

COLUMBUS - LOCKBOURNE CANAL FEEDER



Shown here is an early canal boat scene which was a familiar one in the early 1800s. This photograph was taken near Main Street.

The first spadeful of earth from the lateral canal, which connected Columbus with the main line at Lockbourne, was wheeled from the ground near Broad street, on April 30, 1827.

A crowd of people to the number of some 800, had assembled at the State House at two o'clock in the afternoon and, forming a procession, marched to the selected site, where Judge Joseph R. Swan delivered an address. After the earth had been removed, the crowd retired to the brow of the hill where a picnic lunch had been spread by Christian Heyl, famous caterer of the time.

This branch of the canal was over four years in construction. The first boat arrived at Columbus September 23, 1831. The "Governor Brown," bearing a pleasure party from Circleville, arrived about 8 o'clock in the evening and was announced by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. A large number of men and women repaired to the boat to pay their respect to the visitors.

The following farmers who lived along the "feeder" were greatly benefited by it. They included: William Merion, Thomas Vause, Luke Decker, Jacob Plum, William Bennett, Thomas Morris, James German, Samuel Riley, Fergus Morehead, Michael Stimmel, Percival Adams, Andrew Dill, Joseph Fisher, William Stewart, Moses Merrill, and R. C. Henderson.

The feeder was ten miles and forty-five chains long and cost \$50,191.71.



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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY



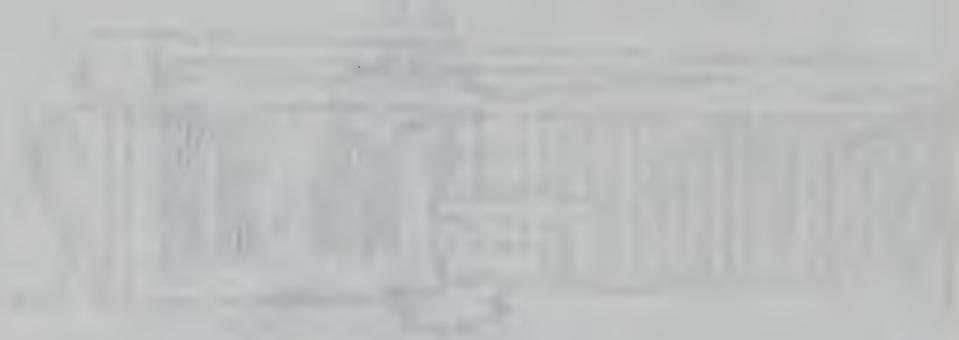
This building, known best as U Hall, was built on July 6, 1871.

On July 6, 1871, it was resolved by the Legislature of Ohio that a college building for the proposed Agricultural College of Ohio, be located in Franklin County, three miles north of Columbus: "South of two walnut trees at the edge of the old orchard at the end of Neil road." University Hall, the first building erected on the 325 acre tract of land already secured, was the tangible result of this resolution.

This building was commonly spoken of as U Hall and is remembered as the building with the clock tower. The characteristics of the building are its many towers: the central one containing the clock and dominating many small ones, all of them square with sharply pitched roofs. The roof of the building proper, with its many dormers, indicates a lingering Mansard influence. J. Snyder was the architect.

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THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL

On March 21, 1863, the Ohio Legislature passed an act giving the United States jurisdiction over the lands that had been, or might be, purchased in the county of Franklin for the erection of a national arsenal, for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of war.

General Buckingham, acting for the war department, selected a site for the arsenal in the northeast part of the city of Columbus, on the tract known as "Neil's woods." This tract, containing seventy-seven and three-fourths acres, lying in nearly a square form, had been purchased from Robert Neil for the sum of \$112,370.

The buildings were located September 3, 1863, and their construction commenced in October following, under the direction of Captain T. C. Bradford. The architect was, at first, J. O. Sawyer, who was succeeded by N. B. Kelley. The main building and the magazine were completed in August, 1865, and the reception of the military stores from eastern arsenals was at once commenced.

By an order from the war department, issued September 24, 1875, the character of the post was changed from a depot of arms, or arsenal, to a recruiting depot. The transfer of the recruiting depot from Newport, Kentucky, to Columbus, took place October 1, 1875, under the charge of Major Mason.

The post, now known as Fort Hayes, is situated on elevated ground and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The grounds are handsomely laid out in walks and drives and are interspersed with forest trees and shrubbery. Fort Hayes is one of the show places of Central Ohio.

THE IMPORTANCE OF JOSEPH FOOS

For many years Joseph Foos was one of the prominent men of Franklin County. In 1798 he removed from Kentucky to the Northwest Territory, purchased land from Lucas Sullivant and settled in what is now Franklin Township. His log cabin was constructed upon the farm later owned by the Osborn heirs on the Harrisburg pike.

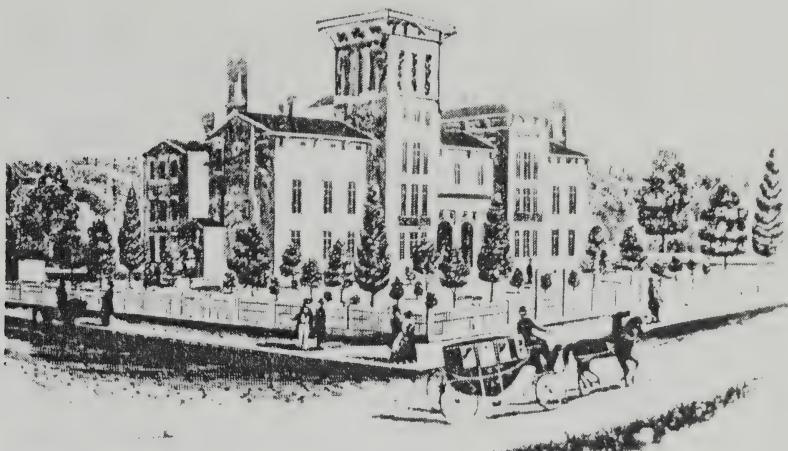
In 1803 Mr. Foos built a brick house in Franklinton in which he kept a tavern. This building was considered a large one for the period and during the War of 1812 it was the headquarters for both military and civil leaders of the community. Mr. Foos continued in the tavern business until 1818. He was early elected to the legislature, and served, with scarcely an interruption for twenty years. He is credited with proposing the name Columbus for the new Capital to be located on the "high bank" of the Scioto River.

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CAPITAL UNIVERSITY FOUNDED



Capital University as it appeared when located on a four-acre plot at Goodale and High streets. The plot was given to the university by Dr. Lincoln Goodale. The buildings were dedicated September 14, 1851.

The nucleus for Capital University was a seminary and preparatory school which had been moved to Columbus from Canton, Ohio, by the Lutheran Church. The school was located on South High Street where it continued preparing young men for the Lutheran ministry on the Ohio frontier.

By the early 1840s, interest in a university had become sufficiently widespread to make possible an attempt to start one-Germania University, a short-lived experiment. This failure did not dampen the ardor of those who championed the idea.

Church and civic leaders of Columbus and Franklin County found it possible to collaborate on having a university in their midst. Soon plans for a university of the European type were formulated. A board of trustees consisting of 30 members was appointed, the charter applied for, and a constitution drawn up. Capital officially came into being when the Ohio legislature granted a charter on March 2, 1850, to the board of trustees.

The first president of the newly founded university was the Reverend W. M. Reynolds, D. D. He was inaugurated May 2, 1850, and two days later the preparatory department of the school was opened with "over 50" enrolled.

In 1950 the University celebrated the first 100 years of service to Church and society.

DR. MELVILLE VON KREBS
THE AMERICAN CLASS

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY

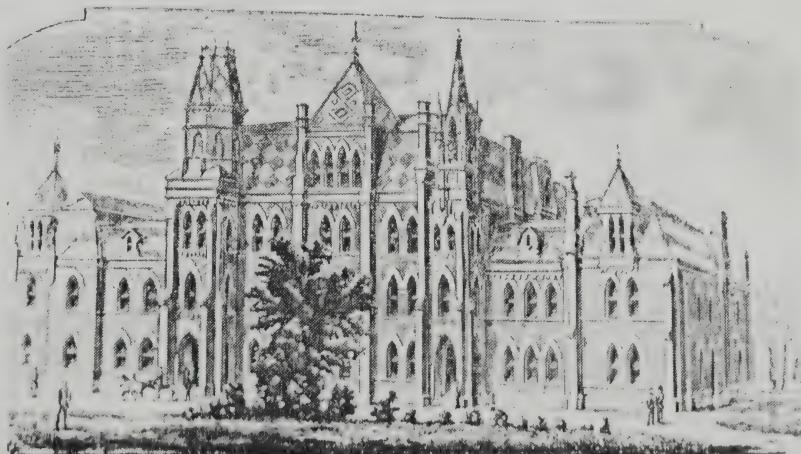
Founded April 26, 1847

The above caption is inscribed on a stone slab in the central part of the main building of Otterbein University at Westerville, Franklin County, Ohio.

The origin of the institution is interesting. In 1846 the Methodist church, conducting what was called the "Blendon Young Men's Seminary" at Westerville, planned to dispose of the property to the United Brethren in Christ with a view to having the institution kept in operation. The proposition was received by the Scioto Conference in session at Bethlehem Church, Pickaway County, in October, 1846. At this conference, a committee of investigation was ordered, which reported in favor of a purchase, and trustees were accordingly appointed. Their first regular meeting occurred April 26, 1847. The institution is so called for Philip William Otterbein, the founder of the church.

The institution was chartered in 1849 by the Legislature of Ohio with university privileges. The names of the first trustees were: Lewis Davis, Jonathan Dresback, and William Hanby, of the Scioto Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, and Jacob Barger, Peter Flack, and P. Hulbert, of the Sandusky Conference of the same church.

If one person, more than another, can claim the honor of being the founder of the university, that honor belongs to Reverend Lewis Davis, D.D. Today's president is Dr. J. Gordon Howard.



Otterbein University was chartered in 1849 by the Legislature of Ohio



COLUMBUS STATE BUILDINGS IN 1835



State Office Buildings, 1835.

The extracts given below are from the journal of Cyrus P. Bradley, a young man sixteen years of age from Canterbury, New Hampshire. His tour by canal, stage and river gives a graphic picture of Ohio and especially of the Capital city. He was in Columbus June 10, 11, 12, 1835. Here is what he says about the public buildings. "I went over the capitol. It is a small, square, temporary, brick building, with two entrances, above which is a patriotic extract from Barlow. They will, however, ere long, erect a building more consonant with the wealth and power of the state. The Representative Hall occupies the ground floor and the outer doors open directly into it. The floor is well carpeted, the members, seventy-two in number, have movable desks, and plenty of elbow room. The speaker's chair is a perfect pulpit. The senate chamber is above and similar, the number half as great as in the other branch. Near the State House is a long building, containing the public offices and state library, and directly beyond is the courthouse, surmounted with a handsome dome. The State House has a church-like steeple with a small bell.

These buildings form one side of Capitol square, a public reservation, containing ten acres of fine clover, in which were rioting at pleasure somebody's pigs, perhaps the State's."

CHARLES DICKENS IN NEIL HOUSE

In April 1842, Charles Dickens and his wife were guests at the Neil House while en route through the state. They arrived unannounced and departed unknown.

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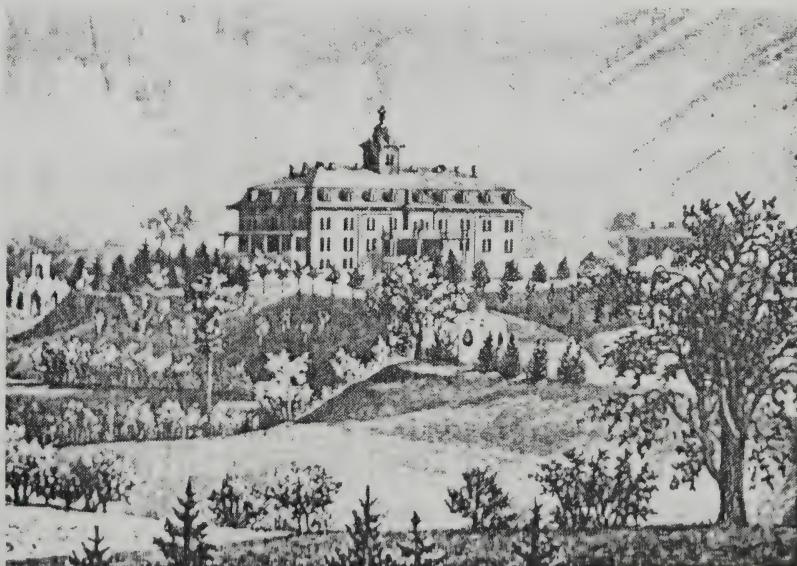
ST. MARY'S OF THE SPRINGS

The picturesque Gothic academy building shown here stands upon a gentle eminence near the southwest corner of Mifflin Township, just three miles from the State House. St. Mary's of the Springs was established in 1868 and was later incorporated by the Legislature.

Located on beautifully wooded grounds, originally thirty-three acres in extent, the land was the gift of Theodore Leonard, the son of French parents who came to Columbus in 1840. Mr. Leonard engaged in the brick making business and the buying and selling of property and soon became wealthy. In addition to the gift of land to the academy, Mr. Leonard gave \$10,000 towards the construction of the building. The original structure, as can be seen from the print, was a large, substantial building three stories in height.

Today the fine educational institution is under the direct superintendent of the Dominican Sisters and also under the auspices of the Bishop and Clergy of Columbus, the Mother General is Mother Bernadine and the Prioress is Sister Virginia.

St. Mary's of the Springs is currently enjoying a period of great popularity and educational development. From the time of its establishment the school has been well patronized and today has an enrollment of 200 students in the high school and 175 students in the college. Additional buildings have been added from time to time and the grounds now comprise more than sixty-two acres.



Picturesque St. Mary's of the Springs was established in 1868.

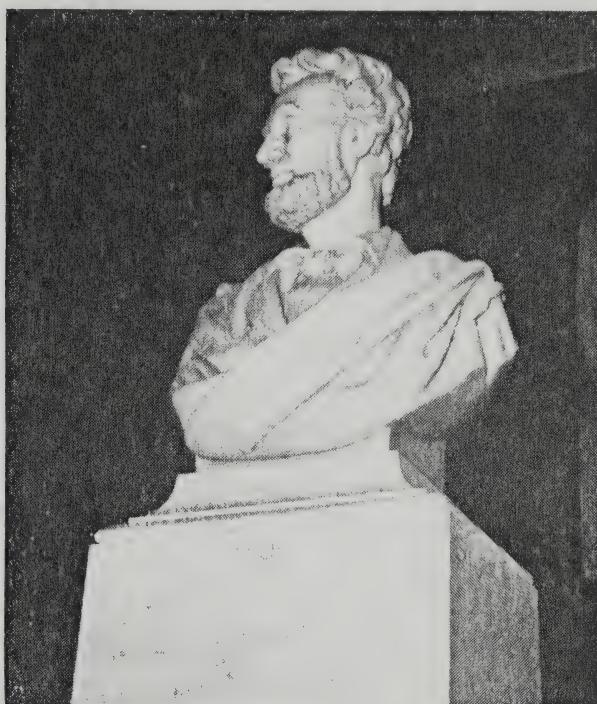
DAVIS, JAMES
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1890

DAVIS, JAMES

DAVIS, JAMES
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THOMAS D. JONES—FAMOUS COLUMBUS SCULPTOR
CREATOR OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL



*The Lincoln Memorial now stands in
the rotunda of the State House*

"Poor Tom Jones," the sculptor, died in Columbus, February 27, 1881. The fame of Jones was so wide-spread that he laid in state in the Senate Chamber of the State House, near his best known work, "The Lincoln Memorial."

For the last years of his life, Tom Jones, "an inspired stone-cutter," had lived in Columbus where his struggle for existence made his last days torturous and melancholy. He died a poor broken-hearted man, relieved only by small sums of money saved for him by friends out of the final payment of \$3,300 which the State Legislature had voted for him as a balance on *The Lincoln Memorial*.

Jones's work consisted almost entirely of busts. In these he showed a carefulness and exactitude in portraiture and a skillful use of the chisel. He sculptured more busts of our eminent men as Salmon P. Chase, William H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln than any other local artist. (Many of his works are preserved in the Nation's Capitol.)

COLLECTING
the most valuable

Jones's masterpiece, *The Lincoln Memorial*, now situated in the rotunda of the Senate Chamber of the State House, shows the dramatic pose and careful details of his style. Critics point to the unity and simplicity which is rarely excelled in present day sculpture. The work, authorized by the State Legislature, cost \$11,000. The Memorial was unveiled on January 19, 1870, before hundreds of admiring citizens.

The famous sculptor is buried near the summit of the Welsh Hills Cemetery in Granville. His monument, a large granite boulder, was his own selection.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH

Previous to 1833, the services of the Catholic church was held in the Paul Pry house and afterwards in the homes of several members of the church. The services were not held regularly as the congregation was small. Those who attended included laborers on the National road, German residents of Columbus, and some farmers in the county.

Their first deed in trust was dated May 15, 1833. This was the deed of a lot on the northeast corner of Rich and Fifth streets, donated by the Otis and Medbury families. The condition of the conveyance of this lot was that a church was "required to be built" on it within five years of the date of the deed.

The first celebration of high mass in the new church building was held April 29, 1838, with Father H. D. Juncker, afterwards Bishop of Alton, Illinois, the celebrant. Bishop J. B. Purcell of Cincinnati sent Father Josue Maria Young in 1839 to take charge of the church, now known as Holy Cross. Father Young served zealously as pastor of the church until he became see at Erie, Pennsylvania. He died here on Sept. 18, 1866.

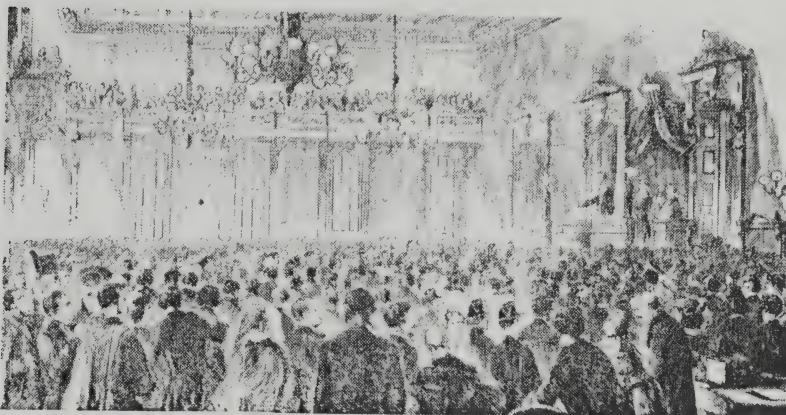
December 8, 1839, Archbishop Purcell held the first confirmation in the new church and in the evening delivered a sermon in the senate chamber of the old State House. Within a few years, 1844, the capacity of the church was outgrown, and work on the present church building, corner of Fifth and Rich streets, commenced.

"SUNSET" COX

Samuel Sullivan Cox, editor and chief owner of the Columbus newspaper, *Ohio Statesman*, wrote a glowing description of a sunset which was printed May 19, 1853. The editorial subsequently won him a sobriquet, "Sunset" Cox, which clung to him throughout his lifetime. A city directory of 1855 shows him residing on the south side of Broad street, between Third and Fourth streets.

THE PROJECT
OF LANGUAGE AND MIND

LINCOLN'S TWO COLUMBUS VISITS



Mr. Lincoln addresses the members of the Ohio Legislature and their guests in the State House, February 13, 1861.

The change which a short period of time can make in a public character is rarely better illustrated than by the two Columbus visits of Abraham Lincoln.

The great Civil War President came to Columbus for the first time on September 16, 1859, in behalf of the candidacy of William Dennison, Republican candidate for governor. Few campaigns in Ohio's history have been more inflamed and passionate than was this one with the overwhelming issues centered around the extension of slavery.

Lincoln's coming was the answer of the Republicans to a speech by the great Stephan A. Douglas, the outstanding political figure of the day. Douglas had won the Senatorship in Illinois only a year before, but Lincoln had received the majority of popular votes and was a logical man to answer Douglas in Ohio.

The evidence indicates that Douglas had five times as many people to hear him nine days before. Probably the Franklin County Fair which Lincoln visited on the morning of September 16 had something to do with the difference. But the chief reason was the standing of Douglas as compared with that of Lincoln. For two hours after his introduction by George M. Parsons, chairman of the Republican Committee, he gave what Republicans regarded as "the gospel truth" in the campaign.

That evening Lincoln spoke again after which he spent the night in the old Neil House. The next morning he journeyed over the old *Columbus & Xenia Railroad* for Cincinnati where he

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delivered another inspiring address. A tablet on the east side of the State House marks the historic sites of his oration here.

Scarcely fifteen months later, on the afternoon of February 13, 1861, Lincoln, as president-elect, made another trip to Columbus. But this time instead of two hundred citizens he found one of the largest crowds that had ever assembled in the State House yard.

Following a brief address before the General Assembly, he stepped into the State House rotunda and undertook to shake hands with thousands of people, but even his great strength was unable to meet the challenge. That evening, after a highly successful day, he was the guest of Governor Dennison in whose behalf he had come in 1859.

On April 25, 1865, the body of the great Civil War President lay in state in the same rotunda in which even he had been unable to shake the hands of his admirers only four years before. These same friends came once again to pay tribute to their great leader.

Editor's Note: The above article was written by Charles A. Jones, well-known Lincoln scholar. Mr. Jones served for three years as president of The Franklin County Historical Society and is now a trustee.

EARLY PUBLICATIONS

The first newspaper published in Franklin County was at Worthington in 1811. It was the *Western Intelligencer*, published by Colonel James Kilbourne and Ezra Griswold.

In 1814 the publishing office was removed to Columbus, and under new proprietors, P. H. Olmsted, Joel Buttles, and Ezra Griswold, Jr., the name changed to the *Western Intelligencer* and *Columbus Gazette* under which title it remained for many years. This paper was the original of what is now the *Ohio State Journal*.

John Kilbourne, son of Colonel James Kilbourne, in 1816 obtained a copyright for the *Ohio Gazetteer* and published in that year the first addition of the work. It was very popular and within three years he had published his sixth edition. About 1822 Mr. Kilbourne published his map of Ohio which was very useful and greatly appreciated.

In 1817 William Lusk obtained a copyright for his first *Almanac*, to which was added a register of public officers of the State, by counties, making a pamphlet of some sixty pages to which he gave the name *Ohio Register and Western Calendar*. The *Register* section was discontinued after six years, but the *Almanac* was published until 1852.

These publications of Kilbourne and Lusk attained wide popularity and were in great demand.

LA VIDA, EN UNICIÓN MUY SENCILLA
CON LA DE LOS DEMÁS.

Y AUNQUE SE PUEDE HACER ALGO
CON LA VIDA, NO SE PUEDE HACER NADA

CON LA MUERTE.

Y AUNQUE SE PUEDE HACER ALGO
CON LA MUERTE, NO SE PUEDE HACER NADA

CON LA VIDA.

Y AUNQUE SE PUEDE HACER ALGO
CON LA VIDA, NO SE PUEDE HACER NADA

CON LA MUERTE.

Y AUNQUE SE PUEDE HACER ALGO
CON LA MUERTE, NO SE PUEDE HACER NADA

CON LA VIDA.

THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL



*President William McKinley Monument,
front of State House*

The McKinley monument which stands at the western entrance to the Capitol grounds, is the work of the artist, Hermon A. McNeil, and is considered one of his master efforts.

The memorial, a tribute of the people of Ohio to President William McKinley, is in the form of an arc in the center of which is the pedestal surmounted by a figure of heroic size representing President McKinley, as he delivered his last address at the Pan-American Exposition on September 5, 1901.

At each end and, connected with the central pedestal by a granite bench, are bronze groups of allegorical figures, intended to typify American ideas and sentiments that underlie good government. Other figures on the right and left typify peace and plenty and prosperity through progress.

On the stone work on either side of the statute of McKinley are quotations from his last address. On the left: "Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; that our real eminence

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MINERALS OF THE
THEATRICUS

BY JAMES D. COOPER,
PH.D., F.R.S.

WITH A HISTORY OF THE
THEATRICUS AND
A TREATISE ON THE
THEATRICUS.

BY JAMES D. COOPER,
PH.D., F.R.S.

WITH A HISTORY OF THE
THEATRICUS AND
A TREATISE ON THE
THEATRICUS.

BY JAMES D. COOPER,
PH.D., F.R.S.

rests in the victories of peace, not those of war." On the right: "Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors; like blessings to all the peoples and all the powers of earth."

FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE SCIOTO

For many years after the settlement at Franklinton was made, the only way to get to the east side of the river was by a ford which crossed it near the present location of Mound Street. When the water was too high to cross via the ford a ferry boat was operated by Jacob Armitage, a pioneer of the county.

About 1816 Lucas Sullivant, Franklinton founder, under a charter from the State Legislature, erected a wooden toll bridge across the Scioto on the road leading from Columbus to Franklinton. The bridge was started from near the same point as does the present Broad Street bridge on the east side of the river; the road was thus about one square south of where Broad Street is now located. This bridge stood about ten years after which time it suddenly collapsed. Lucas Sullivant then built a new bridge on the property now occupied by the Broad Street concrete bridge.

The toll bridge and franchise was inherited by Joseph Sullivant, one of the three sons of Lucas Sullivant, who died in 1824. Sullivant operated the bridge until 1832 when the Cumberland Road was started through Franklin County. At this time the road superintendent agreed to erect a better bridge at the expense of the government provided Mr. Sullivant's rights were nullified. As a result of this agreement, \$8,000 was raised by subscription, principally by citizens of the north end of Columbus aided by a few subscriptions from Franklinton. The county commissioners gave \$2,000 more, making \$10,000 which was paid Mr. Sullivant for his rights.

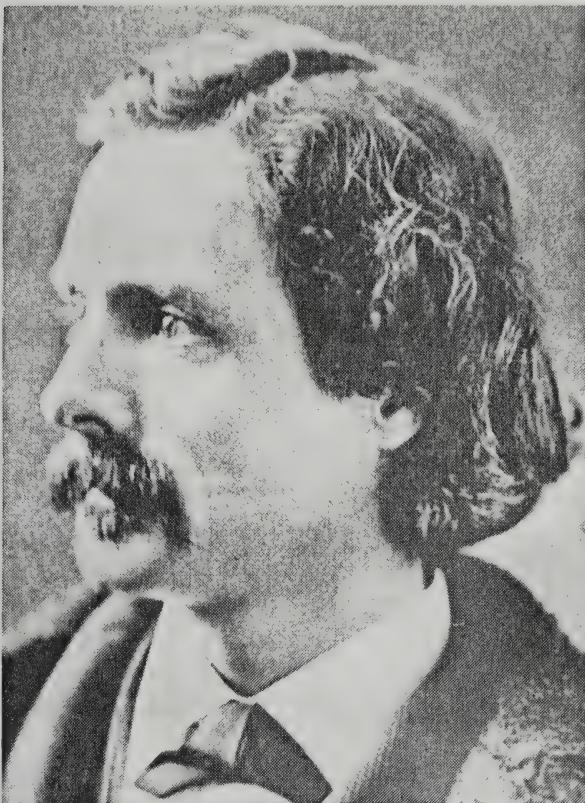
The government fulfilled its part of the agreement by building a substantial wooden bridge which soon became a part of the Cumberland Road, today the National Road, Route 40.



Here is the old Broad Street bridge which spanned the Scioto River in 1816.



WHITELAW REID COMES TO COLUMBUS



Whitelaw Reid in Columbus—1861

Before coming to Columbus at the age of twenty-three, Whitelaw Reid had been the proprietor and editor of the *Xenia Torchlight*, a paper published weekly at Xenia, Ohio.

The Civil War had just begun and Reid, eager for a broader field of activity, had secured an assignment from the *Cincinnati Times* to report the legislative session. Camp Jackson had just been established in Goodale Park and Columbus had become headquarters of military affairs of the State. Reid's real career now began. He wrote political correspondence for the *Cleveland Herald* and the *Cincinnati Gazette*; his dispatches to the latter paper, signed "Agate" at once attracted attention throughout the State.

A few days after arriving in Columbus, Reid was recognized by a Franklin County young man, Henry B. Taylor, who had been a student at Miami University where Reid had graduated before him. Taylor was a prominent young man and introduced Reid to Governor

William Dennison and to General Henry B. Carrington, Adjutant-General of the State. Both assured Reid that he should have every opportunity of acquiring information in respect to all matters of public interest. Reid also became acquainted with several of the young men of Columbus, who like himself, were destined to make their mark in the world. Among them were three young attorneys, Wager Swayne, James M. Comly, and John G. Mitchell, who were to attain marked military distinction. Then there was William Dean Howells and John J. Piatt, young newspaper men on the *Ohio State Journal*. J. Q. A. Howard, the historical and biographical writer was another. John Quincy Adams Ward, one of the foremost sculptors that America has produced, was then modeling a bust of Governor Denninson, whose acquaintance Reid made.

Reid was very diligent in discovering and reporting news to his papers. He was frequently observed coming from the State House on a half run to the telegraph office to wire a dispatch. This was followed by a letter more fully explaining its import. Reid made arrangements with the railroad men on the *Columbus and Xenia and Little Miami Railroad* to deliver the letters directly to the newspaper office. In this way the paper was able to publish the news several hours ahead of the regular time.

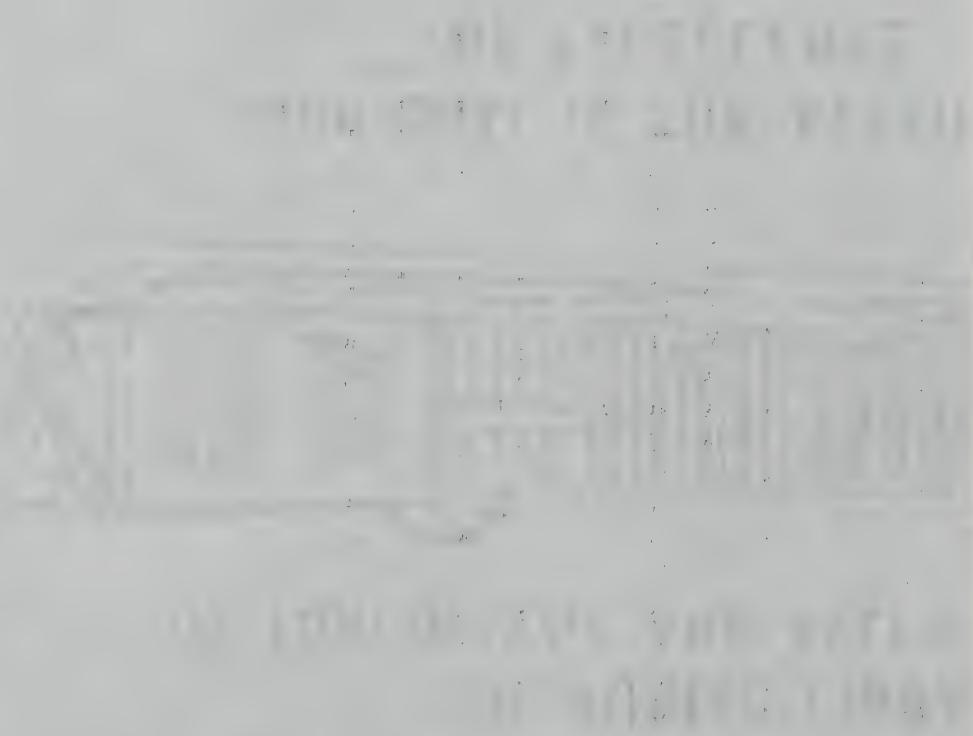
When the troops left Camp Jackson, Reid followed them to the field. His spurs were first won as correspondent with Rosecrans in the West Virginia Campaign. Later he was at Shiloh and Gettysburg, his descriptions of these battles being regarded as remarkable for clarity and accuracy as well as for their color and vigor.

The career of Whitelaw Reid in Columbus was short but important. It furnished him the opportunity he sought and lead him, at the age of thirty-five, to the editorship of the most powerful newspaper in America—the *New York Tribune*.

COLONEL ISAAC DALTON

In 1862 Colonel Isaac Dalton was commissioned by Governor David Tod to take charge of the sick and wounded Civil War soldiers who were constantly arriving in the city. He was to feed them, give them bedding, and when necessary, furnish them with clothing. He also assisted them in getting transportation to their homes or, if necessary, to the hospital.

Colonel Dalton established his retreat near the depot, High and Naughton streets, which was known as Soldier's Rest. He remained at this location for over four years until all the Union soldiers were discharged or returned home.



GENERAL GRANT'S VISIT IN 1865



General Ulysses S. Grant

On October 3, 1865, General Ulysses S. Grant received one of the earliest and most flattering ovations, after the close of the Civil War, in the city of Columbus.

By noon of that day, the State House yard and the streets of the city were thronged with excited people. At 1 o'clock cannon announced the general's arrival. From the depot, an immense throng moved to the west front of the capitol where the general held an informal reception. After a visit to the governor's office, the general was again conducted to the west front of the capitol where he was introduced to the multitude by Mayor Bull in an appropriate address. General Grant replied, expressing thanks for his hearty reception, but, as usual, did not attempt to make a speech.

At 4 o'clock, a banquet honoring General Grant and his party was given at the Neil House. Several hundred citizens were present, including some of the most prominent men of the State. Governor

The "ACES" WHICH
ONCE SOVREINLY WERE

THE "ACES" WHICH
ONCE SOVREINLY WERE

Charles Anderson introduced the distinguished guest who made a brief response.

In the evening, General Grant and party visited the opera house. The same night the military hero of the Civil War departed for Pittsburgh.

THE COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD

The first railroad entering Franklin County was the *The Columbus and Xenia Railroad* which ran from Columbus to Xenia, a distance of sixty miles.

The company which built the road was chartered by a special act passed by the Ohio Legislature March 12, 1844, but actual work on the construction of the road did not begin until 1848. The first passenger train passed over it February 20, 1850. Soon after this date the members of the State Legislature took an excursion over the road to Xenia and there changed to the *Little Miami Valley Railroad* and continued their journey to Cincinnati and back.

The Little Miami Valley Company obtained a charter March 11, 1836, and completed the road from Cincinnati to Xenia in eight years. Jeremiah Morrow was for many years president of this road, while Alfred Kelley was president of the Columbus and Xenia road. The two companies entered into a contract or partnership, November 30, 1853, whereby the roads of both were operated as one line. The partnership was dissolved November 30, 1868, and a contract of lease entered into by which the *Little Miami Company* leased, for ninety-nine years, the Columbus and Xenia road.

At first the road terminal was on the west side of the Scioto, but in 1851 a bridge was completed across the river and the depot and train shed pictured above built at Naghton and High streets. The two story frame seen in the foreground is the American Hotel located on the southeast corner of Naghten and High streets.

NORTH LIBERTY PLATTED

After laying out the town of Franklinton in 1797, Lucas Sullivant platted a town, North Liberty, situated on the west bank of Darby Creek.

MAIN STREETS IN FRANKLINTON

The two main streets in Franklinton were originally named Washington and Franklin. The four lots at the center of the town were appropriated for public buildings only—a state house, court house and as a commons.

— ON EXCELLENCE
AND THE USE OF LANGUAGE

On the physics and science
of music and art

LOUIS KOSSUTH, HUNGARIAN PATROIT, VISITS COLUMBUS



The memory of Louis Kossuth, Hungarian Patriot, was perpetuated at Columbus City Hall on September 8, 1952, with the unveiling of a plaque honoring the Hungarian national hero's Columbus visit 100 years ago. The bronze relief, created by Bela Horvath of Dayton, Ohio, was a gift from the people of Hungarian origin and descent residing in southern Ohio. Mayor James Rhodes (left) and John Chidder and Joseph Fodor, officials of the Committee of Kossuth Centennial, are shown inspecting the plaque.

On February 5, 6, and 7, 1852, Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian Revolutionary patriot, was guest of the citizens of Franklin County and addressed several mass meetings in behalf of his country.

In August 1848 the Hungarians were badly defeated by the Russians at Temesvar and Kossuth fled to Turkey where his family joined him. Austria demanded that the Turkish government surrender him, but the Sultan refused to do so. Public meetings were held in the United States and petitions circulated urging that our government take steps to secure Kossuth's release. Here in Columbus,

Dr. EUGENIO
de la Torre

the Legislature adopted resolutions urging American intervention and the citizens of the country drew up a petition of similar purport. Eventually Kossuth was put aboard an American warship and landed on American soil. The Ohio Legislature sent a delegation to wait upon him and invite him to visit the State.

Kossuth's journey across Ohio from Cleveland to Cincinnati was a triumphal procession. February 5, the day of his principal Columbus address, was bright and moderate in temperature. At 11 A. M. Governor Reuben Wood and the Committee of Reception escorted the visitor across High Street to the Neil House, where he was staying, to a platform which had been erected in front of the U. S. Court House. (The Court House then stood near the present site of the west entrance to the State House grounds.) Kossuth received a prolonged cheer when Samuel Galloway, then Secretary of State, introduced him. The patriot then held his large audience spellbound for more than an hour with an inspiring address.

The following day Kossuth spoke before the Legislature and left Columbus on February 9 for Cincinnati via the *Columbus & Xenia Railroad*. He received enroute large delegations from Cedarville, South Charleston, Xenia, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton. Purses were received all along the line which netted him several thousand dollars. Kossuth died in Italy at the age of 94.

FRANKLIN TAVERN KEEPER

Jeremiah Armstrong was one of the first settlers in Franklin County. He grew to manhood in Franklinton and continued to reside there until the town of Columbus was laid out. He then became one of the first settlers of the new town. In the spring of 1813 he purchased from the proprietors a lot on High street where he built a substantial house where for many years he kept an excellent hotel. His first sign was that of *Christopher Columbus* at life size, then the *Red Lion*. He was a successful hotel man and retired from business about 1852.

When a youth of nine he was living with his parents, three brothers and a sister, on the Virginia shore opposite the upper end of Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio River. In April, 1794, the cabin home was attacked by twenty Wyandot Indians from Upper Sandusky. Jeremiah, a sister and a brother were taken captive to the Indian towns. In August, 1794, General Wayne defeated the tribesmen and within a few months the children were given their freedom. After visiting at the home of an old neighbor, Jeremiah changed from his Indian garb and made his way to Franklin County.

— 21 —

ДИ СЕКРЕТАРСКАЯ
СЛУЖБА РЕПУБЛИКИ

THE VISIT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS



John Quincy Adams

While ex-President John Quincy Adams was on his way from Cleveland to Cincinnati, he spent part of three days in Columbus—November 4, 5, and 6, 1843.

It is well known that Mr. Adams kept one of the most famous diaries. It is from the diary of this period that we glean the facts of his visit here. After an unpleasant trip from Cleveland, Mr. Adams got off a canal boat, *The Rob Roy*, at Hebron. A stage coach was ready to take him and party to Columbus. While they were dining at Kirker'sville a "more commanding stage coach" came out from Columbus and in this "we made our entry into Columbus, about four in the afternoon and were lodged in the Neil Hotel." At eight in the evening the distinguished guest was conducted to Dr. Hoge's Presbyterian Church where the mayor delivered an address of welcome. After the usual reply and handshaking, he returned to the hotel.

Sunday, November 5, we find, was a busy day. After attending church, Mr. Adams was kept busy greeting people at the hotel. He was pleased when Mr. Jesse B. Thomas, a former U. S. senator from Illinois, called upon him. He writes "Mr. Sloane and Mr. Ridgway are unremitting in their good office."

The journey was delayed Monday morning because two military

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companies of Germans requested the pleasure of conducting him across the Scioto on his way to Cincinnati. It delayed the start more than an hour but with military bearing and a band playing martial music, the ex-President was conducted toward West Jefferson, where he was greeted by a large crowd.

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THE FOUR-MILE HOUSE



"Four-Mile Inn," located on West Broad street, was a beehive of activity when Camp Chase was in existence.

Soon after the life-supplying National Road reached Franklin County, traffic was moving westward over its smooth surface.

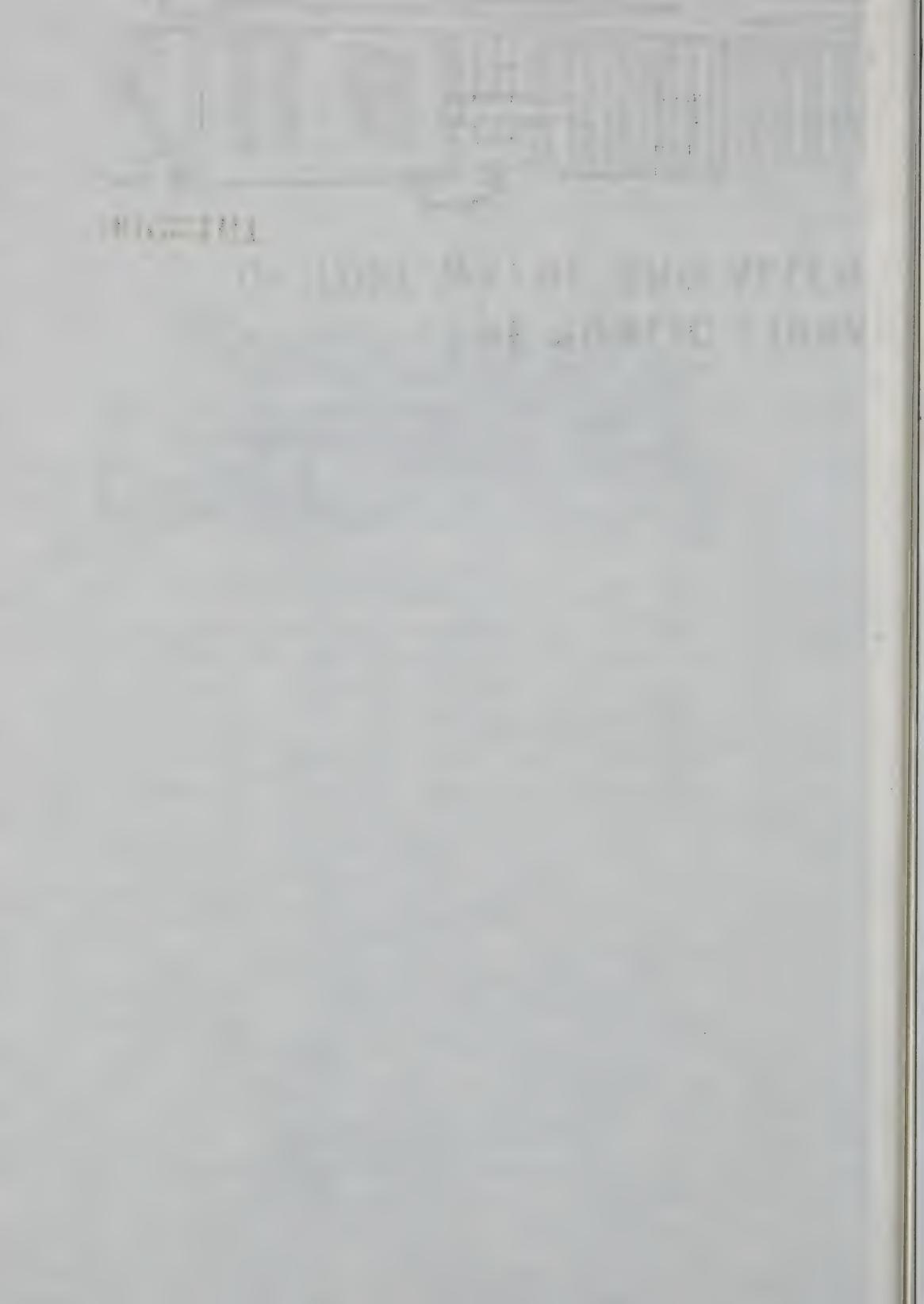
Stagecoaches carrying mail and newspapers as well as passengers, pack-horse caravans, farmers driving cattle, hogs, and sheep to market, Conestoga wagons loaded with freight, and hundreds of smaller covered wagons conveying entire families and their belongings to new lands. This human and animal traffic required food and rest.

The Four-Mile House, located four miles west of the State capital, provided ample accommodations for the humans, while a large wagonhouse for the drivers of the big freighters, with large yards for the horses, close by, provided a comfortable place for man and animal.

The Four-Mile house was adequate to the bigger business of war which centered around Camp Chase in Franklin County not far from the famous tavern. Nearly a hundred years of Western history was to pass in review before the Four-Mile House before a new era of American transportation began.

ORIGINAL COLUMBUS PLAT

The whole amount of ground covered by the original plat of Columbus, was about twelve hundred acres.



ADVENT OF FIRST SUCCESSFUL FACTORY

The first successful manufacturing establishment in Franklin County was Ridgway's Foundry which was located near the wooden bridge built by Joseph Sullivant across the Scioto River at Broad street. The factory was on the east side of the river and commenced business in the Spring of 1822.

The owner and manager of the foundry was Josph Ridgway who had recently arrived from New York State. The principle article of manufacture at that time was Jethro Wood's patent plow which sold in great number. For many years scarcely another kind of plow was used in Franklin County or in Central Ohio since it was then considered best for use in Ohio soils.

Prior to January, 1830, horsepower was used, but later on after Ridgeway took in his nephew, Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., steam was introduced into their factory. This extended their business to the manufacturing of machinery, steam engines, stoves and allied products. Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., displayed remarkable mechanical ingenuity and subsequently he was responsible for most of the improvement about the factory. With his demise on August 23, 1850, the business was continued successfully until the Spring of 1854 when it was sold to Peter Hayden. The latter enlarged and conducted the plant for many years.

Editor's Note: The Jethro Wood Plow marked an era in Ohio agriculture. The peculiar virtue of Wood's plow lay in the shape and combination of good balance, strength, light draft, interchangeability of parts, the use of cast-iron, and the economy of manufacture. It is related that the elder Ridgway owned the patent for this implement.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE

In the spring of 1849 work on the building which was to house Starling Medical College was commenced. At the ceremonies of laying the corner stone, Dr. James Hoge delivered an address suited to the occasion. In the fall of 1850 the building was ready for the reception of the students. The first session of lectures was opened and held during the winter of 1850-51. The building at that time had cost about \$45,000, of which Lyne Starling, one of the original proprietors of Columbus, donated \$35,000. The building, now St. Francis Hospital, is located at the corner of Sixth and State streets.



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FIRST GRIST MILL IN FRANKLIN COUNTY



Shown here is an early settler pounding corn.

The lack of mills to grind corn and wheat is a great deprivation in a new country. Various methods have been substituted to overcome the handicap, one of the most successful being the hominy block shown in the accompanying picture.

This unique meal-making establishment was erected in Franklinton, soon after it was settled, by Samuel McElvain. It consisted of a large stump hollowed out by fire as a mortar, with a log attached to the end of a sapling bent over to act as a pestle. The process was slow and tedious and it took two men to operate Mr. McElvain's sweep. In addition, it took the better part of a day to convert a bushel of corn into meal. The sifter was a deer skin stretched over a hoop, with small holes made in it by a small hot iron. The affair was very primitive, but it supplied the first settlers of Franklin County with meal.

Before the pioneer raised his first vegetables, he feasted on wild fruits, such as wild plums, wild blackberries, huckleberries and hawberries. These, in addition to the wild game he secured with his rifle and traps, furnished him an abundant frontier living. But it was his hominy block that he depended on most.

THE DRAMATIC STORY OF JONATHAN ALDER



The cabin of Jonathan Alder, pioneer settler.

Tales of adventure and bloodshed related by the early pioneers of Franklin County—of the dangers and hardships they encountered—form one of the most thrilling chapters of our history.

During the summer of 1796, the year after Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, Lucas Sullivant, Franklinton founder, came upon a cabin while surveying lands on Big Darby Creek. The cabin, he found, belonged to Jonathan Alder, a white man who could scarcely speak a word of English and who had wild tendencies. Sullivant soon discovered that the man had been a captive with the Indians for fifteen years and had been released since the treaty at Greenville.

Alder had many exciting experiences during the years he was with the Indians and witnessed bloodshed in more than one engagement between the whites and savages.

When eight years of age Alder was in a wooded area hunting for horses with a brother when he was captured by Indians and taken to a village of the Mingoes on the north side of the Mad River. He was then obliged to run the gauntlet which was formed by young

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children armed with switches. He passed through this initial trial with little injury and was promptly adopted into an Indian family. When a few years older he was given an English musket and told that he must go out and learn to hunt. Thus he soon adopted the Indian way of living and remained with them until 1795.

Lucas Sullivant cultivated the friendship of Alder and later gave him a lot upon which the cabin was built. The cabin now stands on the west bank of Big Darby Creek, just across the stream from the Franklin County line.

JOHN L. GILL PIONEER INDUSTRIALIST

John L. Gill is a pioneer singled out in this publication to represent the early growth and development of the manufacturing interests of Columbus and Franklin County.

A writer many years ago had this to say about the pioneer industrialist: "Mr. John L. Gill is one of the oldest resident of Columbus, and first president of the *Columbus Board of Trade*, and to whom the city is more indebted than to any other citizen for the development of its manufacturing interests."

As early as 1826, Mr. Gill was manufacturing plows, kettles, stoves and other allied articles. He was employing about fifty hands soon after he started his factory. And it was not long before Mr. Gill expanded his manufacturing plant. Soon after the railroads came into Columbus Gill began manufacturing cars and carwheels and by 1879 he was employing 150 hands in his rapidly growing plant.

Mr. Gill engaged in many varied enterprises. When the first canal boat arrived in Columbus, September, 1831, it was loaded with freight for the far-sighted Mr. Gill. Subsequently he was the first commission merchant here, the first to make coke and was the first to bring coal to the city. The benefits which the people of Columbus and Franklin County derived from his various enterprises for a period of more than fifty years were great in number.

FIRST THEATER BUILDING

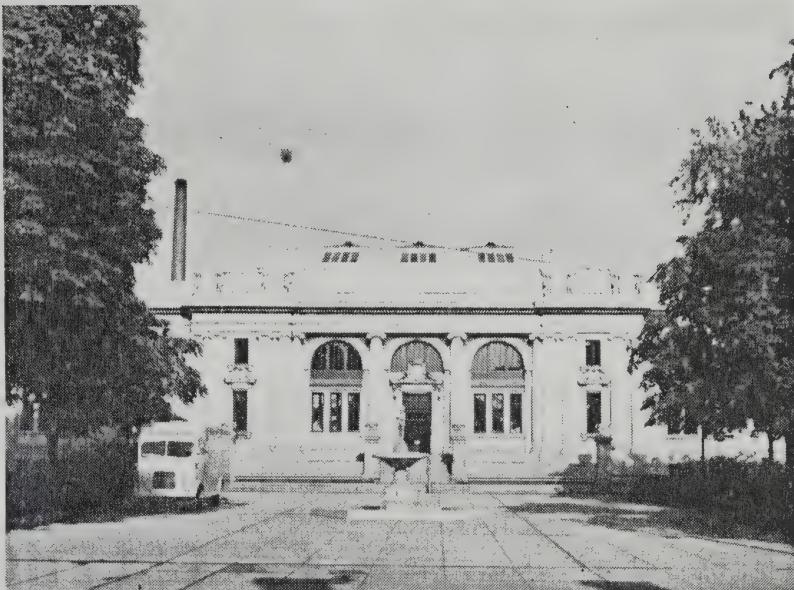
In the fall of 1835 the first theater building was erected in Columbus. It was a large frame building on the west side of High street between Broad and Gay streets. It was opened the following winter with a corps of dramatic performers under the management of Dean and McKinney.

The Englishman
who wrote the book



is called the author of "The
Book of the English."

THE COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY



The Columbus Public Library as it appears today.

While the year 1953 marks the sesquicentennial of our State and County, we can celebrate at the same time the centennial of the beginning of our efficient county-wide public library system, with main library and offices well provided for in the substantial building at 96 South Grant, head of State Street.

In 1853, the Columbus Atheneum, a voluntary association formed for the purpose of maintaining a library and reading room, had accumulated twelve hundred volumes within a short time but in spite of this liberal selection, had been compelled to close its doors for lack of patronage necessary for its support. The books were boxed and stored, until January 1872 when an ordinance was passed by the *Columbus City Council* establishing a public library and reading room in the new city hall which had just been completed and stood on State Street nearly opposite to the south front of the State House. At that time there were three surviving directors of the Atheneum, Joseph Hutcheson, J. J. Janey, and W. E. Ide, who united in transferring these books to the trustees of the new city library.

EARLY HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

In 1878 Governor Richard M. Bishop of Ohio appointed Dr. Leander Firestone to the superintendency of the new hospital for the insane. The building occupied a picturesque and commanding site on the hills west of the State House in Columbus.

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APPOMATTOX—ITS EFFECT HERE



The Surrender at Appomattox

The news of the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to General U. S. Grant on April 9, at 4:40 P.M. in 1865, reached Columbus late the same evening by special dispatch.

The streets were soon filled and loud shouting told of the joy the people were experiencing. Cannon roared, bells clanged, and bonfires blazed. A large crowd collected in front of the State House and was addressed by Governor John Brough, Honorable Octavius Walters, and others.

A grand celebration took place the following Friday, April 14, at 2 P. M. The citizens assembled at the east front of the Capitol and Honorable George M. Parsons was called upon to preside. After prayer by Reverend Granville Moody, Honorable John Sherman addressed the throng. In the evening the whole city was illuminated and the Capitol glittered from foundation to cupola. A large crowd was addressed by Honorable E. E. White, Reverend A. G. Byers, Reverend Moody and others.

On September 22, an army train of 250 wagons, each drawn by six mules, passed through Franklin County over the National Road. They had come from Washington on their way to Fort Leavenworth. Another train of 256 wagons for the same destination was carroled over night in Franklinton. They traveled at the rate of $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles each day. The Volunteer Army was entirely extinct by July 21, 1866.

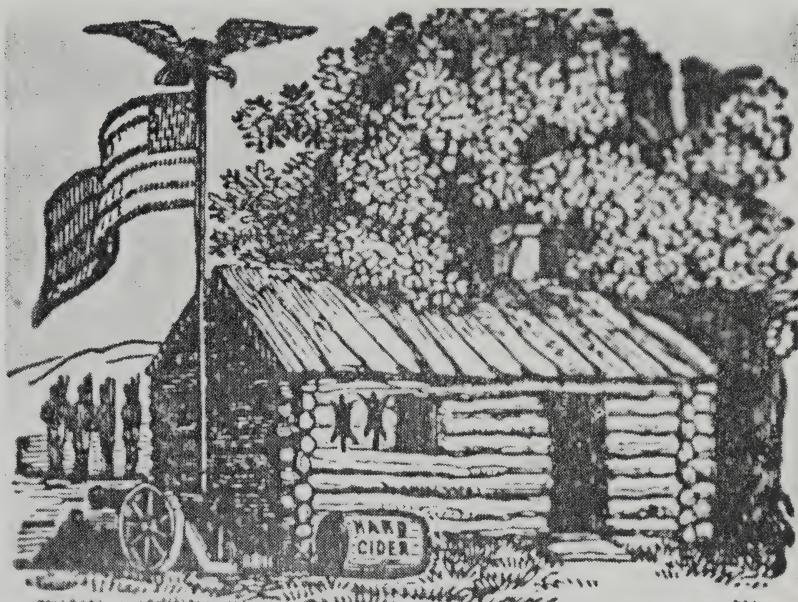
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THE WHIG CONVENTION OF 1840

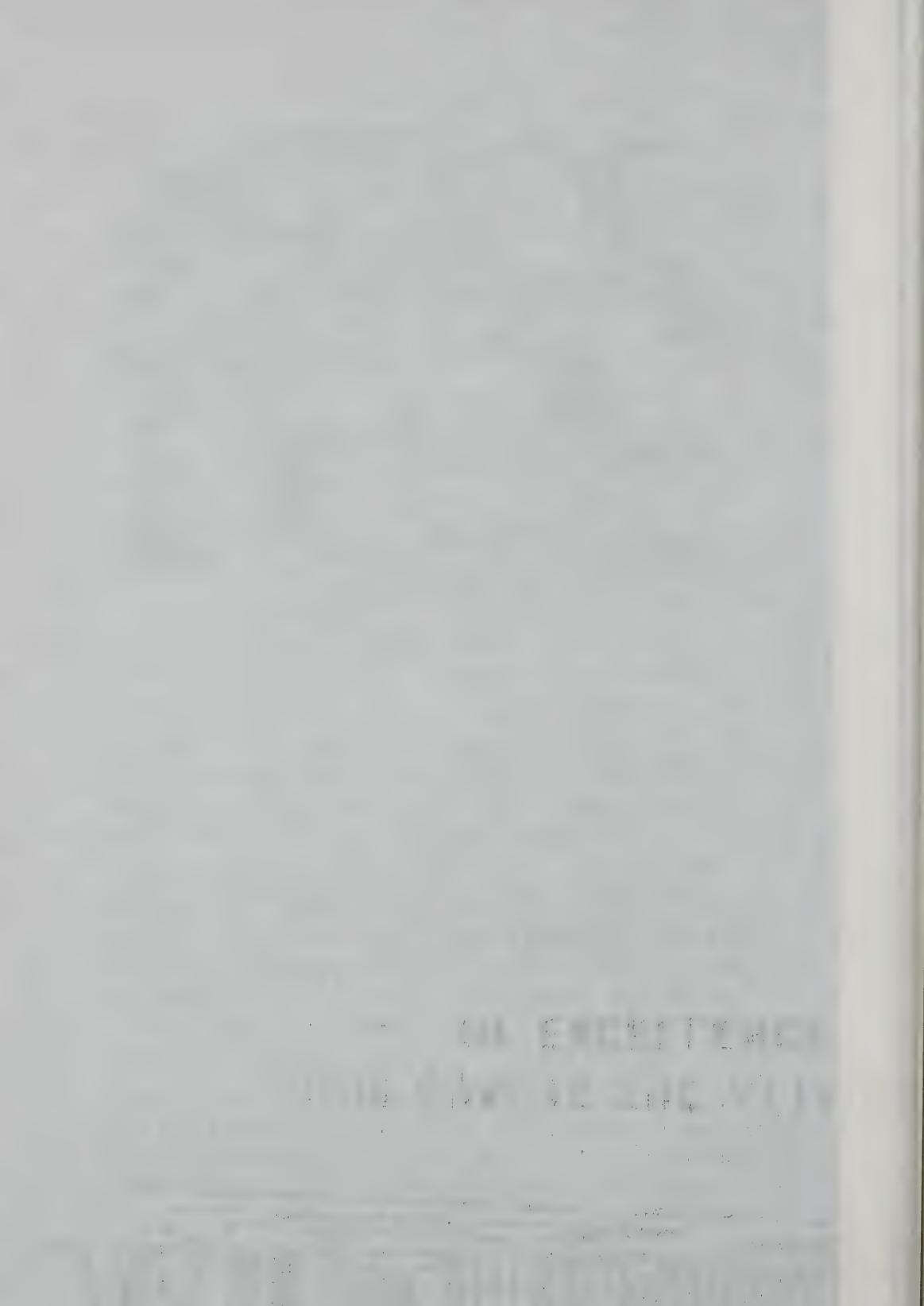


*"Union of the Wigs for the sake of the Union"
Whig Emblem of the log cabin, and hard cider campaign of 1840.*

William Henry Harrison of Ohio and John Tyler of Virginia were nominated for president and vice-president respectively at the Convention at Harrisburg in December 1839.

The Harrisburg nominations were followed by enthusiastic meetings by the Whigs throughout the State and they were succeeding in drawing many of the Jacksonians who were dissatisfied with Martin Van Buren, their nominee, as a party leader, into the ranks of the Whigs.

On February 21 and 22, 1840, one or the most enthusiastic Whig gatherings ever held assembled in Columbus. During the two day session, glorious for Ohio Whiggery, a continuous stream of cheering thousands poured into the Capital City undeterred by almost continuous rain and muddy roads. The people came in carriages, on horseback, in log-cabins, canoes and even a square-rigged brig, all on wheels, manned by the brave and heroic friends of Harrison and Tyler. The crowd estimated at 20,000, the largest at that time ever to assemble in Columbus, thronged the city. Hotels, taverns, boarding-houses and homes were filled to over-flowing. The Whigs were thoroughly intoxicated with their hard cider, log cabin campaign launched on that occasion, and indulged in all the hilarity of a victory already won.



Reasin Beall of Wayne County became permanent chairman. A platform and seats had been erected on the State House grounds at Broad and High Streets. Amid great enthusiasm, Thomas Corwin, the "Wagon Boy," was nominated for governor. Resolutions calling for the stabilizing of currency and for an effort to unite all elements of the party were passed. The Convention concluded its labors by urging the organization of "Harrison Reform Clubs" all over the State. Amid fireworks, songs and hilarity the convention adjourned.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Legislature of Ohio on February 28, 1846, passed a law, entitled, "An act to encourage agriculture" whereby any county holding an agricultural fair, was entitled to draw on the county treasurer for two hundred dollars to help defray expenses.

At a meeting of the citizens of Franklin County, held at the City Hall, Columbus, September 6, 1851, the *Franklin County Agricultural Society* was formed and the following officers elected: President, Samuel Medary; Vice-president, Samuel Brush; Treasurer, G. M. Peters; Secretary, William Dennison; Board of Managers, Pliny Curtis, David Taylor, Joseph O'Harra, Wm. L. Miner, and W. H. Rarey.

Although late in the season, the officers and members at a meeting held September 27, decided to hold a fair in October of that year. The treasurer of the Society was authorized by the Board to draw the two hundred dollars from the county treasurer. On Wednesday, October 22, 1851, the first Franklin County Fair was held on the State Fair grounds, Sullivant Grove near Franklinton. The treasurer later made the following financial report: Cash received from 339 members, \$339. Received from county treasurer, \$200. Received from sale of tickets, \$59.50. Total \$598.50.

The following year the directors purchased and improved eight acres of ground from Samuel Barr near Alum Creek and in October of the same year the second County Fair was held on their own ground.

FIRST TRAIN FROM COLUMBUS TO CLEVELAND

On February 21, 1851, the first through train was operated from Columbus to Cleveland. The train carried members of the general assembly, state officers and a number of prominent citizens. The line formed one of the main arteries of Columbus' commercial life.

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FIRST VISIT OF A PRESIDENT TO FRANKLIN COUNTY



President James Monroe

On the afternoon of August 25, 1817, President James Monroe and his suite reached Worthington where they were met by the Franklin Dragoons, a military company of horse commanded by Captain Joseph Vance.

The president and company, consisting of Governor Lewis Cass, of Michigan Territory, Major-General Jacob E. Brown, General Alexander Macomb, and others, were properly escorted to Columbus where they were met in the State House yard by Governor Worthington and a large assembly of people. Honorable Hiram M. Curry, Treasurer of State, had been selected to give the address of welcome, which he did in a few well chosen words. The President made a suitable reply, complimenting the "infant city," as he called it, on the progress they had made in the few years they had been in existence.

The next day the President examined the public buildings after which he partook of a dinner provided by the citizens at the house of Mr. Brodrick. He left in the evening and spent the night at Mr. Holmes' tavern in Pickaway County.

The party traveled by horseback, and were generally escorted from one town to another by the military, or a party of distinguished citizens. The President wore the Revolutionary style, three-cornered, cocked hat, but his clothing otherwise was in plain, citizen style. His face and hands were burned brown from exposure to the sun and wind.

THE VISIT OF AMIN BEY OF TURKEY

On November 25, 1850, the first Turkish mission to the United States, Amin Bey, arrived in Columbus and he and his suite were quartered at the Neil House at the expense of the city.

John Porter Brown, born at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 17, 1814, was consul to Turkey and had suggested to the Grand Vizier the advisability of sending an agent to inspect military and naval establishments. Without credentials, Amin Bey was brought to the United States on the *U. S. S. Erie*. He was received by the President and cabinet, and entertained by Secretary Daniel Webster at Marshfield. With his suite, accompanied by Brown, Amin Bey toured the United States as guest of the nation and of the cities visited. Brown had attempted to secure the appropriation of the entertainment money by Congress through his friend, Lewis Cass, but this plan failed. Cities throughout the country who received Amin Bey then provided for the entertainment.

The party arrived in Columbus over the new *Columbus and Xenia Railroad* and was given a royal reception. The entertainment was most elaborate and the citizens turned out in large numbers to welcome the distinguished guest and his party. Amin Bey left the next day for Chillicothe well pleased with his reception.

WILBERFORCE COLLEGE FOUNDED

There is a site in Franklin County, unknown and unmarked, that should be sacred to the colored youth of the county. It is a tract of land on Roberts Road, east side of Little Darby Creek, in Brown Township, some twelve miles west of Columbus.

On Sept. 21, 1844, the African Methodist Episcopal Conference meeting in Columbus presented a plan proposing that a tract of land be purchased on which to erect a seminary of learning.

Through their agent, Reverend M. J. Wilkerson, a tract of land in Franklin County, containing 172 acres was purchased for \$1,720 to be paid for in installments. Thus Union seminary, Wilberforce University in embryo, began its existence.

the first time in the history of the

country.

The author has been asked to

say something about the

present condition of the

country, and he has done so

in a very forcible manner.

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COLUMBUS, A CITY OF TENTS, 1888

The Grand Army of the Republic held its national encampment in Columbus the last week of September, 1888. Seventy thousand of the boys in blue were in attendance. Not since the Second Review at Washington in 1865 had there been such a demonstration.

Elaborate preparations had been made to take care of the visitors. Every person who had a house was expected to take guests to the limit of capacity. Not only every house and every room would be in demand, but there would be tents on lawns, the occupants of the tenants to be fed by the owners of the lawns.

Joseph B. Foraker, an enthusiastic G.A.R. man, was Governor of the State. He and his family were living in the T. Ewing Miller homestead at the head of State Street. It was the old Noah H. Swayne home, ell-shaped, which stood in three acres of well-laid-out grounds. All the space not occupied by the house was filled with tents. Governors of six states and their wives were guests in the mansion, besides Colonel Fred Grant and his wife.

The parade, the crowning event of the encampment, was six hours in passing the reviewing stand. It was an endless line of men marching to the sound of fife and drum and bursts of band music. It was viewed by governors of seven states, an ex-president, Rutherford B. Hayes, Colonel Grant, and greatest of all in the eyes of the soldiers—General William T. Sherman. It was the greatest parade ever witnessed by the citizens of Franklin County up to that time.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP

The southwest quarter of section three in Plain Township, was patented to Dudley Woodbridge, a minute-man of the Revolutionary War and an early settler at Marietta. The patent called for 4,000 acres and was given to Woodbridge in 1800.

In 1802 Woodbridge traded the land to John Huffman of Washington County, Pennsylvania, for a consideration of one gallon of whiskey per acre, or four thousand gallons of whiskey, to be delivered at Marietta. Huffman was a soldier in Dunmore's War and in October, 1774 marched from Dunmore's camp with Colonel William Crawford to attack the Mingo village at the forks of the Scioto. Mr. Huffman had previously purchased 380 acres of land on the west bank of the Scioto in Franklin Township where some of his descendants still reside.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
THE COTT LIBRARY, VANCE



THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, TORONTO, CANADA
THE COTT LIBRARY, VANCE

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

In 1836 the Legislature of Ohio appointed a board of trustees, composed of Reverend James Hoge, Noah H. Swayne, and Dr. W. M. Awl, intrusted with the duty of obtaining information in regard to the instruction of the blind in letters and mechanical arts. Governor Robert Lucas had reported to the legislature that there were 202 blind persons in the state.

As a means of creating an intelligent interest in the new enterprise, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the director of the New England Institution for the Blind at Boston, visited the State in response to the invitation of the board of trustees. On December 23, 1836, he addressed the legislature, and exhibited the proficiency of some of the pupils of that institution. By an act, passed April 3, 1837, the institution was established, and an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for its equipment.

Editor's Note: Dr. Awl was a member of the legislature from Franklin County and, with Marmaduke B. Wright, another prominent medical man of the time, promoted a bill to place the insane of Ohio in care of the State. The bill became law in 1835 and the "State Hospital" was opened in 1838 with Awl as superintendent. Dr. Awl also drew the bill for the founding of the schools for the education of the blind and the feeble-minded in Ohio.

REYNOLDSBURG FOUNDED

When the Cumberland Road was being constructed from Zanesville to Columbus, the builders encountered quite a delay at the crossing of Blacklick Creek because of the extensive fill to be made. In order to supply the workmen with the supplies they needed, James C. Reynolds from Zanesville established a store in a hewed log house which stood where the United Presbyterian Church is now located. John French owned the land at the crossing and Mr. Reynolds persuaded him to lay out a village, which he did in the fall of 1831.

The village was first called Frenchtown. Settlers flocked to the new village, but the name not being entirely satisfactory it was changed at a public meeting of the citizens to that which it now bears. Mr. Reynolds had, at that time, no interest in the project of building up a town, but he subsequently married and became identified with the place that bore his name. In addition, he was one of its leading citizens and most prosperous business men. He was at one time postmaster, builder of a steam mill, and was generally active in public as well as in private affairs.

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THE
SPECTER
OF DEATH
IN THE
CITY

BY
JOHN
BROWN

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Above all, the Society desires to stimulate interest in local history in every way it can.



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